

a stump of a nervure. Transverse median nervure received shortly beyond transverse basal. Wings fuscous-violaceous, with a hyaline cloud beyond the base of stigma; areolet 5-angled. Metanotum closely strongly transversely striated; the spiracles linear. Apex of clypeus depressed, tuberculate in the middle. Temples wide; front irregularly striated in the middle. Metapleural keel present. Antennae ringed with white. Petiole slender, the post-petiole not abruptly thickened, its spiracles prominent. Median cellule slightly shorter than the submedian. Parapsidal furrows indistinct, stoutly striated, confused with the central region, which is not raised. — The head is large, cubital; the occiput margined; the mandibles have 2 equal teeth, not sharply separated; the 3rd joint of the antennae distinctly longer than the 4th. Legs long and slender; the tarsi closely spinose. Median segment fully half the length of the mesothorax; it has a rounded slope from the base to the apex.

This genus is founded on *Cryptus formosus* Brullé. It certainly cannot be retained in *Cryptus* as that genus is now defined. In *Ashmead's* arrangement (N. S. Nation. Mus. XXIII, 39.) it would come in near *Cryptoideus* and *Cryptopteryx*; but it cannot well be confounded with them. The transversely striated metathorax, toothed clypeus, shallow striated parapsidal furrows and fuscous-violaceous wings are characteristic features with the genus.

Oncilella formosa Brullé is in the Cameroons parasitic on *Anaphe reticulata*, a species of Bombyx, which spins its cocoons in large masses. Cf. P. Ent. Soc. London, 1878, 23 and 42. It appears to have a wide distribution in Tropical and South Africa. It has been taken by the Rev^d. J. A. O'neil S. J. at Grahamstown in December on Fennel.

Description of a New Species of *Pristaulacus* (Evaniidae) from Australia. (Hym.)

By P. Cameron.

Pristaulacus flavoguttatus sp. nov. ♀. Black; the lower half of the front (the black mark on its upper part obliquely narrowed below) face, clypeus, malar space, outer orbits,

mandibles, except at the apex, an irregular mark on the sides of the middle lobe of the mesonotum, tegulae, 2 marks wider than long on the sides of the scutellum, 2 oblique ones, longer than broad on the sides of the post-scutellum, a transverse one, rounded in front, on the base of the metanotum, a larger mark, about 4 times longer than broad, on the centre of the propleurae, an irregular mark, broadest behind, on the base of the metapleurae and an irregularly rounded one on its apex, almost on the metanotum, and 2 marks, broader than long, and rounded at the sides, on the basal 6 abdominal segments, yellow. Legs and antennae rufous-fulvous. Wings hyaline, the stigma and nervures black. -- Length 12 mm, terebra 5 mm.

Head smooth, shining, bare; the ocelli in a curve, the hinder separated from each other by the same distance they are from the eyes; 3rd joint of antennae slightly longer than the scape and slightly shorter than the 4th. Mesonotum coarsely transversely striated, the basal half of the middle lobe widely, deeply furrowed down the middle. Scutellum coarsely irregularly striated; the base of the metanotum obliquely, stoutly striated; the rest smooth, with a few irregular transverse keels. The base and apex of propleurae, the lower part of the meso-, irregularly in the centre and the greater part of the metapleurae, longitudinally striated. Claws with 3 teeth; the apical longer and thinner, the basal shorter and thicker than the middle tooth. First transverse cubital nervure roundly curved, obliquely sloped above; the 2nd is straighter and more oblique, the 1st recurrent nervure is received about the length of the 1st transverse cubital nervure behind it. Malar space longer than the scape of antennae.

This species has the 1st recurrent nervure as in *Pammegischia*, not interstitial, or received near the tip of the 1st cubital cell as in the typical species of *Pristaulacus*. I am not sure but that this species may be identical with *Aulacus flavoguttatus* West. The latter (or what he supposed to be the latter) is described in full by Schletterer in his Monograph (Ann. K. K. Hof. Mus. 1889) but no mention is made of the claws being pectinated.
